

# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXVII. NO. 79

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, TUESDAY MARCH 4 1902

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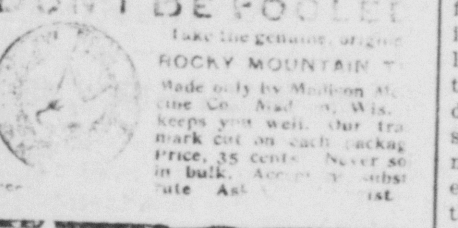
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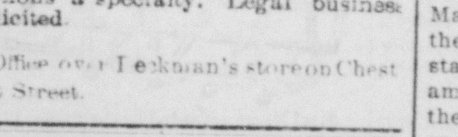
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ARRIVE. DEPART. No. 12 4:21 a. m. daily. 4:24 a. m. No. 4 9:19 a. m. " 9:22 a. m. No. 2 3:18 p. m. " 3:21 p. m. No. 8 4:10 p. m. dly ex Sun 4:15 p. m. WESTBOUND.

ARRIVE. DEPART. No. 5 5:25 a. m. dly ex Sun 5:28 a. m. No. 9 5:25 a. m. Sun only. 5:28 a. m. No. 7 10:20 a. m. dly ex Sun 10:25 a. m. No. 1 11:18 a. m. daily. 11:21 a. m. No. 3 10:52 p. m. " 10:56 p. m. Local freight trains do not carry passengers. No. 5 will make local ops west.

## FINE OUTPOURING

Chicago Gives Prince Henry of Prussia a Right Good Time.

### A CONTINUED OVATION

Redfire and Torchlight Give the Emperor's Representative His First Impression of the Windy City.

No More Flattering Welcome Could Have Been Extended to Any Visitor.

Chicago, March 4.—A glare of red fire that could be seen for miles, the blaze of hundreds of torches, the sparkle of myriads of electric lights, and the cheers of thousands of people made up the first taste of Chicago's hospitality that was given Prince Henry of Prussia upon his arrival in this city last evening. His train arrived at the depot of the Chicago and Alton railroad at 6:30 o'clock and from there, after he had been formally welcomed by Mayor Harrison and the members of the general reception committee, Prince Henry rode through streets packed with a dense multitude, whose cheers compelled the distinguished visitor to bow continually to right and left. No more flattering welcome could have been extended any visitor, and it came not so much from the officials of the city as from its citizens. Every building along the line of his route from the depot to the Auditorium hotel was gaily decked with tunting, the prevailing scheme being the American and German flags intertwined with the black eagle of Prussia over all. Many of the buildings had upon their fronts elaborate devices made up of hundreds of electric lights. There were "Welcomes" by the dozen; there were eagles and flags and there were strings of gay-colored lights almost without number. No hint of the decorations in electric light was given to the prince until after his carriage had rolled over Jackson boulevard bridge and was descending the gentle slope that leads toward Michigan avenue. Then almost in the same second the lights were turned on, and what had been but one second before a lane between dark towering buildings was an avenue of dazzling lights. Torch-bearers who were German veteran soldiers, lighted torches at almost the same instant, and from end to end of the boulevard between the bridge and Michigan avenue, two-thirds of a mile away, there was an instantaneous blaze of red fire from both sides of the street.

Upon the train's arrival it stopped with the last car, in which Prince Henry rode, opposite the main gate of the depot. Waiting for its arrival, Mayor Harrison and the members of the reception committee had been standing for 15 minutes. The German ambassador, Baron Von Holleben, was the first to alight and was greeted at once by Dr. Walter Weaver, the Imperial German consul in Chicago. Dr. Weaver was then presented by Baron Von Holleben to Prince Henry, and Dr. Weaver presented the prince to Mayor Harrison, who formally received the visitors on behalf of the city of Chicago. Prince Henry bowed his acknowledgments of Mayor Harrison's greeting, saying simply: "I thank you."

Mayor Harrison then introduced to the prince the council and members of the general reception committee. The suite of the prince and the members of the reception committee then mingled and introductions followed so rapidly that it was difficult for a man to recall, when they were over, how many people he had met, to say nothing of remembering their names.

The mayor and the prince, followed by the others, then passed through the large arched gateway and up the stairs into the street. A dense throng filled the street and the sidewalks for a square in either direction and ringing cheers filled the air as the prince passed between the lines of blue-coated officers and emerged upon the sidewalk, at the edge of which his carriage stood in waiting. The cavalry escort which was waiting quickly wheeled into place, the prince entered his carriage in which Mayor Harrison and Admiral Evans were seated with him, and the drive to the hotel was begun.

Within a few moments of his arrival at the hotel the prince and his party were escorted to the banquet hall. The Chicagoans had all preceded them and as the prince entered the hall they made the room ring with their cheers. The orchestra, which was placed behind a great mass of ferns and palms, struck up the German national anthem as the prince entered the hall and continued it until he had taken his seat. The prince seemed greatly pleased at the warmth of his welcome, and bowed and smiled repeatedly, and after he had taken his seat he nodded right and left to his entertainers as they seated themselves. There were nine tables at the banquet and including Prince Henry and his suite, 157 people were seated. There were but three toasts offered, the first being by F. Willis Rice, who proposed the health of Prince Henry. It was drunk amid loud cheers, and before one-third of the guests, who had risen en masse to drink his health, had sunk into their seats, the prince was on his feet. "I propose the health

of the president of the United States," he called in ringing tones, and up came the banqueters once more and the health of President Roosevelt was drained in hearty fashion. Mayor Harrison then rose from his seat. "Long live the emperor of Germany," he called, holding his glass high. Once more in volume as deep as before came the cheers, all the guests waving their napkins wildly.

The prince lingered for a short time, in informal conversation with the members of the entertainment committee, and then retired to his room to prepare for the next feature of the program, which was the visit to the armory of the First infantry, where the German citizens of Chicago had arranged a choral festival in his honor. The drive was almost an even mile in length, straight up Michigan avenue and for the entire distance the sidewalks were lined as closely as the people could be packed, with thousands intent upon seeing the prince. A roar of cheers greeted him as he left the hotel and from there until he passed within the doors of the armory, there was one continuous shout, which was eclipsed in volume only when he entered the armory, where 6,000 people, most of them born in the Fatherland, or descendants of those who had been, were gathered to meet him. Several times 6,000 people were on the outside of the building, and they added their cheers to those that welled up inside the building. It was the one chance of the German citizens of Chicago to have the prince to themselves, and they made the most of it.

Following the reception given by the German-American citizens at the armory the prince was driven to the Auditorium where a ball was given in his honor, perhaps the most magnificent social event ever witnessed in this city, surpassing even the great ball given in honor of Admiral Dewey two years ago. The decorations of the huge hall went beyond anything attempted in the Auditorium before. In the general scheme the German and American colors were freely mingled and formed the basis of the principal designs. The black eagle of Prussia and the Stars and Stripes were in evidence upon all sides. Nautical effects prevailed to a great extent.

**An Ovation at St. Louis.**  
St. Louis, March 4.—Prince Henry spent nearly four hours in St. Louis yesterday and during that time he was kept busy following out the program laid down for his entertainment by the local committee. From the time he entered union station until his departure for Chicago, the royal visitor received a constant ovation. He made a splendid impression and his remarks and bearing showed that he was pleased with all he saw as well as at the reception accorded him. In the only address delivered here by him, the prince reiterated the statement made in New York that his mission to this country was to cement the friendly bonds between Germany and the United States.

**President Will Go to Charleston.**  
Washington, March 4.—After a conference yesterday between President Roosevelt and President Wagner of the Charleston exposition the former signified his intention of shortly visiting the exposition. It was stated, however, that no date could be now fixed for the visit, but that it probably would take place late in the present month. In a few days Secretary Cortelyou will take up the matter with the exposition authorities and the railroad officials with a view to selecting a date that would be most convenient to all concerned.

**North Carolina Suffers.**  
Asheville, N. C., March 4.—Reports from the Western section of North Carolina are to the effect that the damage to railroad and country roads caused by the recent storm and flood is enormous. Several towns have been cut off entirely from communication since last Thursday. The railway situation is slightly improved.

**Burned at Sea.**  
Philadelphia, March 4.—The barge Carbon from Philadelphia for New Bedford, laden with coal, was burned at sea yesterday. The crew was rescued by the tug Sea King and taken to New York. The barge grounded on McCre's shoals, which caused a stove to overturn and set fire to the vessel.

**Boiler Let Go.**  
Santa Maria, Cal., March 4.—An engine attached to a Southern Pacific special freight train exploded yesterday between Waldorf and Casimela, about eight miles west of here. Brakeman Henshaw and Fireman E. R. Dugan were instantly killed.

### TERRESE TELEGRAMS

Three million acres of wheat in Punjab India are suffering from total drought. The jubilee of Pope Leo was commemorated in all Catholic churches of the country Monday. Chas. Broadway Rous, the millionaire merchant and philanthropist of New York is dead. Years of a disastrous flood at Cincinnati were dispelled by the cold wave, which checked the rising streams.

The great flood which inundated the mill section of Paterson, N. J., subsided after doing enormous damage. An explosion wrecked a five-story printing house in New York, and many employees were injured by jumping.

Loretto Lima, the Mochist leader who was recently wounded expired in the military hospital at Valencia, Venezuela. The Bank of Elkhart, Ind., failed to open its doors Monday. The president says the depositors will be paid in full.

General Lukban has offered to assist in suppressing the insurgents if given a certificate that he conducted his share of the war according to civilized laws.

## AN EXPERT VIEW

Fred Funston Talks About Conditions in the Philippines.

### NO FIGHTING GOING ON

There Is No More War Over There Now, Says He, Than There Is In Kentucky.

Half of the Troops Might Come Home Now For All the Need There Is For Them.

New York, March 4.—Brigadier General Funston, who is in this city en route to Washington, where he goes to learn if he is to return to the Philippines when his furlough expires in April, said last night: "There is no more war in the Philippines than there is in Kentucky. Assassins lurk in the case and shoot down men who are at their mercy, but there are no soldiers in the field to battle with the United States troops. Even respectable guerrilla warfare has ceased."

"There has been no fighting in any of the Philippine provinces for nearly six months. It has been said that I have opposed the reduction of our forces in the East. That is a mistake. In my opinion one-half of our troops might be brought home now, and at the end of a year one-half of those remaining might be returned. At the same time too much latitude should not be given to the natives of the Philippines. They are not ready for self-government and they belong to that class of people who look upon kindness as a show of weakness. If we are to maintain peace in the islands we must deal fairly, but somewhat sternly, with most of the natives for a good many years. They have been so long accustomed to the Spanish methods of treachery that it will be long before they will accept our promises as we mean them."

### Raid On Constabulary.

Manila, March 4.—Twenty-five members of the constabulary of Morong, 10 miles from Manila, encountered 80 well armed insurgents Monday. The former fled, after expending all their ammunition. Eleven of the constabulary are unaccounted for and it is believed they were killed or captured.

### CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS

#### Shipping Bill Occupying the Attention of the Senate.

Washington, March 4.—The senate yesterday began consideration of what is popularly known as the shipping bill—a measure to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and the common defense, to promote commerce and to encourage deep-sea fisheries. Mr. Frye (Maine), chairman of the committee on commerce, made the opening statement in support of the bill. He occupied the floor for nearly two hours. The policy of protection which has been applied, he said, to American industries with such beneficial results had not been applied to the shipping industry. The result of this shortsighted policy had been the decay of merchant marine and the consequent humiliation of Americans engaged in the shipping industry.

Mr. Frye's address was largely technical, but his argument was listened to with close attention by senators on both sides of the chamber. Prior to the consideration of the shipping bill many minor measures were passed.

The house began consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system. The debate was interrupted before the close of the session by the presentation of the conference report upon the Phillips tariff bill. Mr. Payne, the majority leader, declined to allow the minority more than 30 minutes in which to discuss the report, and this offer was rejected. A filibuster followed and the house adjourned after the previous question on the adoption of the report had been ordered.

### No Conclusion Reached.

Washington, March 4.—The Republican members of the house who met in conference again last night to consider the Cuban relief question, after three hours of fruitless discussion adjourned until Thursday without action.

### Fear of Interference.

London, March 4.—Speaking in the house of lords yesterday of the attitude toward wireless telegraphy, the Marquis of Londonderry, the postmaster general, said that while he, personally, regarded the wireless system as the greatest invention of the age, he could not grant Marconi license to establish signal stations in the United Kingdom, for fear of interrupting the extensive experimental work now being carried on by the admiralty from which the government hoped to attain most complete results.

### Turkey's Denial.

Constantinople, March 4.—The U. S. minister, John G. A. Leishman, has presented a note to the port regarding the capture of Miss Ellen M. Stone by brigands, demanding the punishment of the guilty parties. The note in replying repudiates responsibility and denies all liability.

### ENTRIES CLOSED

#### Republican Aspirants In Marion County Now Know Who's Who.

Indianapolis, March 4.—The entry list for the Republican primaries March 14, at which county, township, legislative, judicial and congressional nominations will be made, were closed at noon today by Chairman Elliott of the county committee. This is in accordance with the Joss primary election law, which provides that all names to be voted for must be certified with the county chairman not later than 10 days prior to the date of the primaries. The list of candidates is longer than ever before, as the so-called ring threw down the bars to everyone by deciding that the nominations should be made by direct vote of the people. It is doubtful, however, if even the reformers will favor the present method, as it is without doubt the most costly campaign ever made for nominations in this county. In a city the size of Indianapolis there are hundreds of "grifters" from whom the candidates cannot escape, and it is probable that some of the nominations will cost up in the thousands. Objection is found to the direct vote plan by many on the ground that it gives these "grifters" double opportunity, as the successful candidates simply have to make two campaigns before the people instead of one. New campaign schemes are in evidence everywhere, and some of the candidates have taken to the billboards and streetcars now to give themselves publicity. Half the transfer wagons in the streets are covered with large placards saying "Vote for So-and-so for Treasurer," or for other places. The passengers in the streetcars are greeted on every side with similar announcements. Some of the candidates like actors have their pictures pasted around in windows or on dead walls. In many respects it is one of the most amusing campaigns ever conducted here. The reason for the unusual activity among the Republicans is that a nomination means an election. There has been no unusual bitterness so far. The closing of the entry list assures the renomination of Congressman Overstreet without opposition, as no other name was presented to be voted for at the primaries.

Milton Garrigus of Kokomo is coming here this week to make preliminary arrangements for the state encampment of the G. A. R. and the part the latter shall take in the dedication of the soldiers' and sailors' monument May 22. Because of the encampment and the dedication taking place the same week it is expected the attendance of veterans at each event will be large. It will be soldiers' week almost exclusively here and the state and city are preparing to extend a glad hand of welcome to them. Thousands will participate in the dedication of the monument, but the soldiers of the '60s, in whose honor it was erected, will be given places of honor at the exercises. It is already predicted the crowd at the dedication will be the largest the city has entertained since the national encampment of the Grand Army here in '93.

For the first time since his administration began business is slack with Governor Durbin. He was much surprised when he returned from his southern trip to find that a great mass of correspondence and affairs of state had not accumulated. The matters demanding his immediate attention are comparatively few, and the governor, although he has large capacity for work, is gratified. His trip seems to have done much good, as he is in better health than he has been for several months. The governor says that all the time he was in Charleston he did not hear anyone commend the action of Tillman and McLaurin in the senate or Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina, who withdrew the invitation extended to President Roosevelt to present the Jenkins sword.

"Commodore" John M. Higgins, former councilman from the "cloudy fifteenth" ward here, is again a free man, as the board of paroles of the state prison at Michigan City gave him his liberty last night.

Shemuel Casha Nweeya, a Persian student in one of the medical colleges here, is trying to be appointed consul general in this country from his native land.

### Too Many Gas Explosions.

Kokomo, Ind., March 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, injured in a gas explosion last week, died yesterday. She was the third victim of explosions here in three weeks. Mrs. Maude Barrington, who was also injured, is slowly recovering. Coroner Harrison will hold an inquest over Mrs. Ida Achey. The council is still investigating the cause of the explosion, and it is expected the committee appointed at a special session will report at the next meeting some action to be taken against the gas companies. The company still has men out over the city looking for leaks. Several places have been found where the conditions were the same as at the Achey home and the News office.

### English Heavyweight.

London, March 4.—At White Chapel last night "Sandy" Ferguson of Boston easily defeated Ben Taylor of London in a 10-round contest for the heavyweight championship of England and a prize of £150.

### Murder, Arson and Suicide.

Newark, N. J., March 4.—Charles Andrews, a negro, killed his wife, set fire to her room, cut his throat and died here last evening.

## POSTMASTER GONE

David E. Murphy Prominent Citizen of Fairbanks Is Missing.

### A PROBABLE SUICIDE

Left Last Thursday For Terre Haute to Deposit Funds and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Letter to His Wife Conveys a Hint That Murphy Contemplated Suicide.

Sullivan, Ind., March 4.—David E. Murphy, postmaster and general merchant at Fairbanks, this county, is mysteriously missing. He left home last Wednesday with a load of produce and some postoffice funds, and started for Terre Haute, where he was to deposit the government funds with the Terre Haute postmaster. He has not returned and from a letter his wife has received it is believed that he has drowned himself.

The letter which contained some personal affairs, has been placed in charge of Attorney Charles D. Hunt, of this city. The letter said a certificate showing the postoffice funds had been deposited at Terre Haute would arrive at Fairbanks Saturday morning, but it has failed to appear. It is believed by Murphy's friends that he drowned himself in the Wabash river at Terre Haute. The postoffice at Fairbanks has not been examined, and it is not known if there is a deficit in its accounts. Murphy was an extensive dealer in produce, and had a large general business at Fairbanks, where he had a good reputation. He was 49 years old, and was appointed postmaster six months ago. His family includes his wife and five children. A dispatch from Terre Haute says Murphy did not report at the Terre Haute postoffice. It also says that someone, supposed to be Murphy himself, telegraphed to Mrs. Murphy from Marshall, Ill., saying he had committed suicide.

### VALLEY FARMERS ANXIOUS

#### Heavy Stage of Water in the Ohio Is Causing Apprehension.

Evansville, Ind., March 4.—The general opinion of river men in this section is that the stage will not be sufficient to do any damage to the farmers above and below this city. It is not thought the river will go over 38 or 40 feet and this stage will not do any serious damage. Reports from points below the city say farmers are still in their houses and will not move out of the bottoms unless the river goes beyond 40 feet and this does not seem probable. There has been no interference with navigation thus far and none is expected. The river reached 32 feet today.

### Chief Witness Is Dead.

Windfall, Ind., March 4.—The case of the state against John J. Summers of Sharpsville, charged with embezzling \$5,000 from the Tipton County bank, has been dismissed. E. H. Shirk, chief witness for the state, died since the indictment against Summers was returned. Summers was arrested about a year ago and claimed that he left for Indianapolis with the money in a package in his overcoat pocket and while on a Lake Erie train the package was either stolen or lost.

### High Handed Burglars.

Plymouth, Ind., March 4.—J. M. Bailey of Tippecanoe township, this county, claims six masked men entered his house at 1 o'clock in the morning and bound him and his son to chairs, after blindfolding them. They then ransacked the house, securing a small amount of money, and left with threats that any attempt to pursue them, or even any report of the occurrence, would be punished by death.

### Self-Possessed Boys.

Kokomo, Ind., March 4.—Two nine-year-old boys, Clifford Chapman and Dan Arbuckle, found a broken rail on the Wildcat bridge of the Clover Leaf railroad. One of the boys ran ahead and flagged a passenger train with his red cap and the prompt action prevented a serious wreck.

### Deadly Gas Explosion.

Muncie, Ind., March 4.—An explosion at the new gas pumping station of the Manufacturers' Gas company, located at Desoto, six miles east here yesterday, fatally injured Bart Lee, engineer, and Albert Newkirk, an oiler. The plant, costing \$40,000, was completely destroyed.

### Brothers Have Disappeared.

Elwood, Ind., March 4.—During a quarrel over a game of pool, the Klondike saloon was wrecked by three brothers, Harley, Orlando and Edward Smith. George Charlesworth, the proprietor, was seriously hurt. The brothers have disappeared.

### Verdict of Manslaughter.

Noblesville, Ind., March 4.—The jury that heard the murder case of William Mohler, charged with killing Newton Innis at Atlanta, has returned a verdict of manslaughter. Mohler will be given an indeterminate sentence to state prison.

### DAILY MARKET REPORT

#### Prevailing Prices for Grain, Provisions and Livestock on March 3.

**Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.**  
Wheat—Wagon, 80c; No. 2 red, steady, 84c; No. 2 white, 85c; No. 2 mixed, 80c; Oats—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 44c; Cattle—Steady at \$2.75-6.75; Hogs—Weak at \$5.15-5.25; Sheep—Steady at \$1.50-2.4; Lambs—Steady at \$3.50-6.25.

#### Chicago Grain and Provisions.

	Opened.	Closed.
Wheat—		
March—	84 1/2	84 3/4
May—	85 1/2	85 1/2
July—	86 1/2	86 1/2
Oats—		
May—	44 1/2	44 1/2
July—	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sept.—	46 1/2	46 1/2
Pork—		
March—	12.10	12.10
May—	12.30	12.30
July—	12.50	12.50
Lard—		
March—	9.30	9.30
May—	9.40	9.40
July—	9.50	9.50
Ribs—		
March—	8.45	8.45
May—	8.50	8.50
July—	8.60	8.60

Closing cash market—Wheat, 77 1/2c; oats, 42c; corn, 48c; pork, \$15.10; lard, \$22.20; ribs, 15.25.

#### Louisville Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—No. 2 red and longberry, 84c; No. 2 white, 85c; No. 2 mixed, 80c; Oats—No. 2 mixed, 44c; No. 2 white, 45c; Cattle—Strong at \$2.25-6.50; Hogs—Steady at \$1.50-6.25; Sheep—Steady at \$2.50-4.75; Lambs—Steady at \$3.50-6.25.

#### Cincinnati Grain and Livestock.

Wheat—Active; No. 2 red, 80c; No. 2 white, 81c; No. 2 mixed, 79c; Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 40c; Cattle—Active at \$1.75-6.25; Hogs—Active at \$1.50-6.25; Sheep—Active at \$2.50-4.75; Lambs—Strong at \$3.50-6.25.

#### Chicago Livestock.

Cattle—Active; steers, \$4.00-7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25-6.25; Hogs—Steady at \$4.00-6.25; Sheep—Steady at \$2.50-4.75; Lambs—Steady at \$3.50-6.25.

#### New York Livestock.

Cattle—Steady at \$2.00-6.50; Hogs—Quiet at \$4.00-6.25; Sheep—Steady at \$2.50-4.75; Lambs—Steady at \$3.50-6.25.

#### East Buffalo Livestock.

Cattle—Steady at \$2.00-6.50; Hogs—Active at \$4.00-6.25; Sheep—Steady at \$2.50-4.75; Lambs—Steady at \$3.50-6.25.

#### Toledo Grain.

Wheat—Firm; cash, 83c; May, 83 1/2c; Corn—Active; No. 2 cash, 38c; Oats—Active; No. 2 cash, 41c.

### SECOND BEST

#### President Castro's Forces Defeated

at Port of Guaira.  
Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., March 4.—The steamer Libertador, now operating in the interests of the Matos revolution against President Castro of Venezuela, and whose name was recently announced to have been changed to Bolivar, yesterday bombarded the Port of Guaira for the purpose of protecting the landing of insurgent forces there. Details of this action cannot be obtained, but it is believed here that the government came out second best in the affair. This belief arises from the fact that there is a panic at Carupano, where measures of defense are being adopted. The government forces at Carupano are actively engaged in placing a battery on a hill which dominates the anchorage. The guns in this battery have been taken from a Venezuelan gunboat.

#### To Destroy Floating Wrecks.

Newport, R. I., March 4.—The U. S. cruiser Cincinnati, Commander T. C. McLean, is in Newport harbor for a supply of torpedoes with which to destroy derelicts. The ship will sail on a cruise along the coast and over the regular routes followed by ocean liners and destroy such floating wrecks as may be found.

### TALL CORN

doesn't come by accident. A little soil and careful cultivation are necessary to produce the towering stems and heavy ears.

Yet the farmer who understands that he can't have a healthy corn crop without feeding and weeding seems to think that he can have a healthy body without either care or exercise. The body is built up just as the corn is, by the assimilation of the several chemical elements on which vitality depends. And what weakens the corn, diseases of the stomach and nutritive systems are to the body; they divert the necessary food supply from the proper channels, and the body becomes lean, sickly and ill-nourished.

The proper digestion and assimilation of food is a primary essential of health. By healing diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery increases the digestive and assimilative powers, stimulates the action of the blood making glands, and sends to every organ of the body the rich red corpuscles and vitality which physical vigor and vitality depend.

I took two bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach troubles," writes Clarence Barnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Louisiana, U. S. A. "It did me so much good that I did not take any more. I am so well now. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your food, and I had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad that I did. For I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for











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San Francisco and Los Angeles per-  
sonally conducted over the above  
route (through Colorado's wonderful  
scenery by daylight) every Wednes-  
day and Friday Night from St. Louis  
and Chicago. Secure through berths  
at the earliest date during this rush,  
the best of all to California.

Two great Coast trains daily with  
free chair cars.

### NORTHWEST RATES.

Cheap settlers' rates to the North-  
west daily during March and April,  
1902.

"The Burlington-Northern Pacific  
Express" is the only through train  
carrying through equipment from St.  
Louis carrying through equipment  
from St. Louis and Kansas City to the  
upper Northwest region.

### HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS.

These are run the finest and third  
Tuesday of each month to the entire  
West and Northwest. Ask agent for  
details.

Do us the favor to write us of your  
proposed trip and let us advise you  
the lowest cost, the best route and  
trains, send you printed matter free  
and assist you.

F. M. RUGG, T. P. A., 604 Pine St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

L. A. WAKELEY, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

HOWARD ELLIOTT, General Man-  
ager, St. Louis, Mo.

### SERVECE RESUMED

SEASON 1902.

## Florida Limited

via

Louisville & Nashville Railway,

—TO—

JACKSONVILLE  
and ST. AUGUSTINE

AND ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

A DAILY SOLID TRAIN

Through Coaches, Drawing Room  
Sleepers, Dining Cars.

Steam Heat Pintsch Gas

THE FASTEST AND FINEST SER-  
VICE SOUTH.

For time tables, maps, rates and sleep-  
ing car reservation, address

G. L. S. TONE, Gen. Pass. Agent  
Louisville, Ky.

NEW ROADWAY  
TRACK  
EQUIPMENT

FAST SCHEDULED TRAINS

B. & O. S. W.

TIME SHORTENED

ONE HOUR

TO

NEW YORK

Stop over privileges on first class  
tickets at

Washington, Baltimore and Phila-  
delphia

Pullman sleepers, dining cars, ob-  
servation cars over the Alleghany  
mountains, all trains via historic Har-  
per's Ferry. For rates, time of trains  
or information call on any agent, or  
address

C. C. FREY, agent, Seymour, Ind.

W. P. TOWNSEND,  
Division passenger ag't, Vincennes, Ind.

O. P. MCCARTY,  
general passenger ag't, Cincinnati, O.

## ANCIENT TORTURE

How it has Been Revived  
in Modern Times.

An ancient method of poisoning  
criminals was to force them to swal-  
low large quantities of bull's blood.  
Bull's blood is really no poison at all.  
Yet the prisoner usually died in agony.  
This was caused by the coagulation or  
hardening of the bull's blood in the  
stomach. The pressure of this solid  
mass on the heart, lungs and other vital  
organs almost always resulted fatally.

That's just like indigestion. If  
your food doesn't digest it remains in  
a hard lump in the stomach. Gases are  
formed, which crowd and sometimes  
actually displace other organs. Many  
cases of supposed heart disease are due  
to indigestion. The pressure upon the  
lungs interferes with breathing. A dis-  
ordered stomach affects the whole body.

By the use of such a preparation as  
Kodol Dyspepsia Cure all this trouble is  
removed. Before food can be assimila-  
ted into the system it must be re-  
duced to proper condition by the di-  
gestive fluids. If any of these fluids  
are lacking, perfect digestion is im-  
possible. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure sup-  
plies the missing fluids. Stomach  
troubles can't be cured by dieting.

The system demands both a sufficiency  
and a variety of food. You can't get  
well or stay well without it. Kodol  
Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach  
to take care of any kind of good food.  
It renders dieting unnecessary. It  
digests what you eat. In this way  
it rests the stomach. This rest soon  
restores the stomach to perfect health.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure helps the  
children too. Weak and sickly little  
ones thrive on it. It never fails.

"During the last few years my stom-  
ach was in such condition that I  
couldn't retain the food I ate," writes  
Henry Williams of Booneville, Mo.  
"Two months ago I commenced taking  
Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. A few bottles  
have cured me entirely. I can now eat  
and enjoy anything I want."

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure  
Cures all Stomach Troubles.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.  
The \$1 bottle contains 24 times the 50c. size.

## ONE MINUTE Cough Cure

Cures quickly. That's what it's made for

A. J. PELLENS, DRUGGIST.

## REFORM IN PRISONS

Valuable Results of the Workings of  
Indiana's Beneficent Penal  
Laws.

### SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS

How the Indeterminate Sentence and  
Parole Law Has Worked for the Ben-  
efitment of Those Who Come Under  
Its Operations.

A few years ago the system of  
handling the criminal population of  
this state was very crude, if the con-  
stitution of the state is to be con-  
sidered. But little attention was  
given the prisoners after their arrest  
and sentence to prison by the court.  
The object at that time seemed to  
be to throw the man into prison for  
a definite time and compel him to  
work, earning money for the state,  
and the more he could earn the better  
prisoner he was for the institution  
and the management.

Section 63 of the constitution  
of the state of Indiana reads as fol-  
lows: "The penal code shall be  
founded on principles of reformation,  
and not of vindictive justice." Or,  
in other words, the authorities of  
our penal institutions should base  
their management upon ideas looking  
to the reformation and making, where  
possible, better men of those that are  
placed in their charge. With this in  
view, the men who were interested  
in this class of work began a few  
years ago, to educate our legislators  
on the subject of securing better  
legislation looking to prison manage-  
ment.

During the legislature of the win-  
ter of 1895 they were successful in  
securing the appointment of a com-  
mittee by the General Assembly to  
make investigation of the laws that  
were on the statute books at that time  
in the states of New York, Illinois and  
Minnesota, as these states were then  
working under the indeterminate sen-  
tence and parole law. This commit-  
tee entered earnestly into their work  
and had the hearty co-operation of the  
management of our penal institutions  
at that time and before the meeting  
of the legislature in January, 1897, had  
consulted with the prison management  
of all the states that were successfully  
operating the indeterminate sentence  
and parole law system, and with this  
information at hand, drafted the law  
under which the penal institutions of  
our state are now working. This law  
was approved by the legislature on  
March 8, 1897.

In the passage of these measures  
the Indiana State Prison North be-  
came the Indiana State Prison and  
the Indiana State Prison South be-  
came the Indiana Reformatory.

Before the passage of this law all  
prisoners sentenced in counties north  
of a line running east and west  
through the center of the state, which  
line touched the southern border of  
Marion county, were sentenced to the  
Michigan City prison, and all south  
of this line were sentenced to Jeffer-

sonville. This was done without re-  
gard to age, crime, or the number of  
times the prisoner may have been in  
prison. The result was that many a  
young boy who had committed his  
first offense was thrown into prison  
and put into the same cell with an  
old, experienced offender, and, after  
serving his term of one or two years  
with no attention being given to him  
while in prison, he was discharged a  
graduate in crime. The new law  
seeks to remedy just such cases as  
this by committing to the state prison  
all men who are over 30 years of age,  
and those who have been sentenced  
for life or treason and those who have  
served in prison more than one term.  
To the Indiana Reformatory are com-  
mitted all persons under 30 years of  
age, except those who have a life sen-  
tence or found guilty of treason. The  
management of the state prison and  
the reformatory, as soon as the laws  
were passed, in 1897, set out at once  
to adopt rules and provide for the  
better government of the prisoners in  
their charge, as contemplated by the  
new law. In the enforcement and op-  
eration of this new law, no man did  
more to accomplish the results that  
have made the operation of this law  
so satisfactory, than the late Governor  
Mount of Indiana.

### Meaning of the Law.

The first reform that was intro-  
duced at these institutions was to  
abolish the lash, and in its stead well  
ventilated and warm cells were pro-  
vided, where a prisoner is placed in  
solitary confinement, on short diet, be-  
ing compelled to stand at his cell door  
during working hours. This punish-  
ment lasts until the prisoner is will-  
ing and the management is satisfied  
that he will return to his work and  
give no further trouble. The average  
punishment of this kind is about 48  
hours. Again, the change of clothing  
from the stripes to the cadet blue for  
the first-grade prisoner and a check-  
ered cloth of a dark and gray check  
for the second grade, and the stripes  
for the third grade. The lock-step has  
also been abolished and instead pris-  
oners are permitted to march in mil-  
itary order, two abreast. These three  
reforms, the abolishment of the lash,  
the striped clothing and the lock-step,

have done more to improve the con-  
dition of the prisoner and make him  
feel like a man than anything that  
has been done.

The indeterminate sentence law  
means that when a prisoner is sen-  
tenced to prison he goes for a mini-  
mum and a maximum term, which is  
determined by law in accordance with  
the offense committed. It may be  
from one to three years, one to 14, two  
to 14, or two to 21 years. On entering  
the prison the prisoner is permitted  
to enter the second grade, that is, his  
clothing will be of a checkered cloth.  
While in this grade he will be permit-  
ted to write one letter a month and  
receive one visit per month from a  
friend. At the end of three months  
with perfect deportment in this grade,  
the prisoner will be advanced to the  
first grade and the clothing will be of  
the cadet blue.

In this grade the prisoner is per-  
mitted to write two letters per month  
and receive two visits per month from  
his friends. For the breaking of any rule  
that has been adopted by the manage-  
ment, the prisoner may be reduced in  
grade; if reduced to the third grade,  
he will don the stripes, and while in  
this clothing will not be permitted to  
write letters nor receive visits from  
his friends nor to read in his cell.

With the grading of the prisoner  
from the time he enters the institu-  
tion, the management begins to study  
him, making a careful investigation as  
to his previous history while on the  
outside, and finding, if possible, if he  
has a criminal record. If he is illiter-  
ate he is taken to the schoolroom four  
evenings in the week and nine months  
in the year. There he is taught to  
read and write. He is permitted to at-  
tend Christian Endeavor meetings  
each Sunday morning and regular  
chapel service every Sunday forenoon;  
he is also permitted to have in his  
cell the best library books, papers  
and magazines. With such methods  
as these the authorities are enabled to  
study each prisoner, and at the end  
of his minimum sentence are able to  
judge as to the character and habits  
of the prisoner when he appears be-  
fore the parole board asking for pa-  
role.

When a prisoner has served one  
or two years in prison, as the case may  
be, and has complied with the rules,  
he is permitted to come before the  
parole board. The board first exam-  
ines the statement made by the trial  
judge and prosecuting attorney; and  
then questions the prisoner as to his  
past record. If they find that he has  
served other sentences and that his  
past life has been spent in crime, his  
case will not be favorably considered  
by the board and he will be ordered  
to return to his work, not knowing  
just when he will again have another  
chance to be heard by the board. On  
the other hand, if the board finds that  
it is the prisoner's first offense, and  
that the judge and prosecutor who  
tried him are favorable to his parole,  
and the records and all evidence at  
hand go to show that the prisoner will  
again become a useful citizen, they  
will parole him. Employment must  
then be found for the prisoner, usually  
in the home of his own people if  
they are responsible; if not, the man-  
agement will secure work for him in  
a factory or on a farm, the person  
giving the employment agreeing to  
pay reasonable wages for one year  
and to take a friendly interest in the  
prisoner's welfare. He is also to see  
that the prisoner makes his reports to  
the warden or superintendent on the  
first of each month, for the previous  
month, stating in this report the num-  
ber of days he has worked; if idle  
for what reason; amount of money  
earned and amount expended, and for  
what; how many times he has been  
to church during the month and  
where; where his evenings have been  
spent; and how often he has been in a

saloon during the month.

### How the Law Has Worked.

This report must be signed by the  
paroled prisoner and approved by his  
employer. If this monthly report is  
not received by the warden or super-  
intendent promptly, investigation is  
at once started to find why the report  
has not been received. If, after in-  
vestigation, it is found that the pris-  
oner has violated his parole, he is at  
once returned to prison without trial  
and without cost to the county to  
which he has been paroled, and com-  
pelled to serve out his maximum sen-  
tence.

During the operation of this law at  
the Indiana state prison from April 1,  
1897, to October 31, 1901, there have  
been 426 prisoners paroled, of which  
number five have been revoked, 14 are  
waiting employment; 154 have been  
finally discharged; the maximum sen-  
tence of 39 has expired, there have  
been nine prisoners returned and dis-  
charged; there have been 16 returned  
and still in the institution; there were  
three paroled a second time; 26 who  
are delinquent; seven have died; one  
insane, and 152 still reporting.

This showing, as compared with  
other institutions, is remarkable, be-  
ing a fraction over 10 per cent of the  
prisoners paroled that have violated  
the confidence placed in them by the  
management. The men who are out  
on parole are earning all the way  
from \$5 to \$40 per month and their  
board, and in many cases are caring  
for their families, that would other-  
wise be a public charge upon the  
township where they live had the pris-  
oner been kept in confinement.

The wise administration of Gov-  
nor Durbin following in the footsteps  
of his predecessor, with a non-partisan  
management of the institutions of this  
state as they are today being con-  
ducted, brings them to a high plane.  
In fact, there is no state in the Union

where the institutions are more eco-  
nomically managed and managed with  
less scandal than they are at the pre-  
sent time in Indiana. The value and  
success of the new ideas that have  
been inaugurated in our prison man-  
agement depends upon the faithful-  
ness with which they are executed.  
All unworthy considerations must be  
left out. The parole must not be  
granted upon influence, either politi-  
cal, religious or family, but purely  
upon the records and character of the  
prisoner in question. The ideal of  
prison discipline which this system  
involves, is a high one. It would be  
useless for the prison management,  
where high ideals of life are unpopular,  
to attempt to carry out this law,  
but such is not the case in the towns  
and country districts of Indiana, for  
our people are always foremost in  
adopting and carrying out ideas and  
reforms looking to the betterment of  
all mankind, and we believe the time  
is now here that the people in the  
different counties, townships and cit-  
ies of this state are ready and willing  
to assist the men who are worthy of  
parole, in every possible way for them  
to regain their social standing.

The parole law of Indiana is no  
longer an experiment, the results ob-  
tained from it more than meet the ap-  
proval of its friends. There is now a  
way open whereby the habitual crim-  
inal can be driven from the state or  
retained behind the bars where he  
can no longer prey upon society. At  
the same time, the unfortunate person  
who, temporarily crazed by intoxica-  
tion or laboring under some tempo-  
rary derangement, commits his first  
crime, can be saved. The principle of  
the parole law is in accord with the  
advanced thought of the day, which  
believes that there comes a time in  
the history of those incarcerated in  
prison when they can be reformed and  
placed on the road to good citizenship.

### HARD TIMES MAKE CRIMINALS

The Safety of the State Depends  
Upon the Prosperity of Its People.

There is a relation between prosper-  
ity and morality, between poverty and  
crime. It is not affirmed that the rich  
are generally virtuous, or that the  
poor are generally vicious and de-  
praved. Luxury has its moral de-  
vices as certainly as penury.

The vices of the rich have their  
source in selfishness, and are such as  
extravagance, gluttony, ostentatious  
pride and deficient social sympathy.  
The vices of the poor spring largely  
from physical wants, such as hunger  
and thirst, from conditions unfavor-  
able to virtue or from desperate need.

Every great panic, every period of  
commercial depression, bringing with  
it industrial stagnation, is marked by  
an immediate increase of crime. But  
note this, that the majority of those  
who join the ranks of the criminals  
during hard times are offenders  
against property rather than against  
person. That is, their crimes are such  
as men commit who need money to  
buy food and to support their families,  
and not such as have their motives  
in brutal passions.

Prosperity is not a purely material  
consideration. It touches the ethical  
life of the people, the integrity of man-  
hood, the character of citizenship. To  
close the mines and the mills is to  
open the jails and prisons. To silence  
lathes and looms is to drive honest  
men to deeds their own souls abhor.  
The safety of the state is in the ma-  
terial welfare of the people. The very  
word "commonwealth" indicates a  
community of prosperous people, in  
which the well of each is the care of  
all.—Saturday Evening Post.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock  
Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores  
covered my body. I seemed beyond  
cure. B. B. B. has made me a perfectly  
well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton,  
Berville, Mich.



Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35  
Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan,  
Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My professional work has for the past  
twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and  
I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives  
and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly  
but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness  
and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know  
that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured  
more women than any other agency that has come under my notice.  
Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you to-day, and, there-  
fore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it."—MARGUERITE  
ST. OMER BRIGGS.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation,  
weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bear-  
ing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence,  
general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should  
remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's  
Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and  
unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures  
of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice.  
She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

## BEDFORD ROUTE

Southern Indiana

Time Table of Passenger Trains

Effective Jan. 23, 1902.

### SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Terre Haute	5:30	11:30	5:45
" Linton	6:20	12:20	6:44
" Ellettsburg	6:50	12:50	7:19
" Indian Springs	7:38	1:32	7:51
" Bedford	8:00	2:30	8:24
Ar. Seymour Junction	9:43	3:06	9:54
Seymour	9:47	3:10	9:58
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

### NORTH BOUND TRAINS

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Seymour	6:58	11:30	5:45
" Seymour Junction	7:00	11:35	5:48
" Bedford	8:08	12:43	7:00
" Indian Springs	8:42	1:29	7:30
" Ellettsburg	9:22	1:59	8:09
" Linton	9:48	2:25	8:36
Ar. Terre Haute	10:58	3:30	9:30
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

### CONNECTIONS AT JUNCTION POINTS

TERRE HAUTE—Union Station; with  
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to and from Chi-  
cago and intermediate points, with Van-  
dalia to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis,  
South Bend, Peoria and intermediate points,  
and by transfer with Big Four to and from  
St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate  
points.  
LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and  
from St. Louis, Indianapolis and interme-  
diate points.  
ELLETTSBURG—Southern Indiana Station; with  
Evansville & Indianapolis, to and from  
Evansville and intermediate points.  
BEDFORD—With Monon, to and from  
Mitchell and Bloomington.  
SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana  
Station; with Pennsylvania, to and from  
Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate  
points.  
SEYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and  
from Indianapolis, Louisville and interme-  
diate points; with B. & O. S. W., to and  
from Cincinnati and intermediate points  
and points east.

On Sundays local tickets will be  
sold at one fare for the round trip.  
Central Passenger Association Mileage  
Tickets will be honored by this company.  
For time tables and further information  
apply to agents of this company, or to  
H. H. ROSEMAN, G. P. & T. A.,  
Bedford, Indiana.

### REDUCED RATES

West and Northwest via Pennsylvania Lines.

One way second-class colonist tickets to  
West and Northwest, will be sold at special  
rates via Pennsylvania Lines, during March  
and April, 1902. Particular information  
about fares, through time and other details  
will be furnished upon application to Passen-  
ger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania  
Lines.

Home-Seekers, Excursions via Pennsylvania  
Lines.

Low rate Home-Seekers' excursion tickets  
to the West and South will be sold via Pen-  
sylvania Lines, March 4th, 18th, April 1st, 15th,  
May 6th and 20th. For fares, through time  
and other details, apply to Passenger and  
Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

## Louisville Division Pennsylvania Lines

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Continued.

Schedule of Passenger Trains-Cont.					
Southward.		6 30	8 15	10 30	12 40
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago	IV	8:40	10:00	11:15	12:30
Indianapolis	IV	8:45	10:05	11:20	12:35
Southport	IV	8:50	10:10	11:25	12:40
Greensburg	IV	8:55	10:15	11:30	12:45
Whiteland	IV	9:00	10:20	11:35	12:50
Franklin	IV	9:05	10:25	11:40	12:55
Schubert	IV	9:10	10:30	11:45	1:00
Columbus	Ar	9:15	10:35	11:50	1:05
Columbus	IV	9:20	10:40	11:55	1:10
Elizabethtown	IV	9:25	10:45	12:00	1:15
Scripps	IV	9:30	10:50	12:05	1:20
Queensville	IV	9:35	10:55	12:10	1:25
North Vernon	IV	9:40	11:00	12:15	1:30
Vernon	IV	9:45	11:05	12:20	1:35
North Madison	IV	9:50	11:10	12:25	1:40
Madison	IV	9:55	11:15	12:30	1:45
New Albany	IV	10:00	11:20	12:35	1:50
Columbus	IV	10:05	11:25	12:40	1:55
Jonesville	IV	10:10	11:30	12:45	2:00
Seymour	IV	10:15	11:35	12:50	2:05
Scottsville	IV	10:20	11:40	12:55	2:10
Scottsburg	IV	10:25	11:45	1:00	2:15
Henryville	IV	10:30	11:50	1:05	2:20
Memphis	IV	10:35	11:55	1:10	2:25
Sellersburg	IV	10:40	12:00	1:15	2:30
Jeffersonville	IV	10:45	12:05	1:20	2:35
Jeffersonville	IV	10:50	12:10	1:25	2:40
Louisville	IV	10:55	12:15	1:30	2:45

### Northward.